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the FABILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important voluntaries from any quarter of the world; if used will be like mens, solicited from any quarter of the nortel; if used will be tile rally paid for. SO Our Fouries Cornespondents are Par Stoularly Requested to Seal all Letters and Package SERT E. NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do ne court their rejected.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BEGADWAY THRATRE, Prondway-AN IMPUDENT POP TWENTY MINUTES WITH A THORE-CONJUGAL LESSON. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Tuz Millinges-Conde

BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery-Equatrian and Gra-BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond street— VARITY FAIR—BURTON WORRIED BY BROUGHAM—A DAY IN NEW YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-A Lady IN DIFFI-LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE SEA OF

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-ITALIAN OFE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway-After-

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 & 563 Broadway-GEO. CRRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTERLS-MARRIED AND BURISD. MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway—BRYANT'S MINSTREES
ETHIOPIAN SONGS—SHARSPEREAN READINGS.

NATIONAL CIRCUS, 84 Bowery-Equesirian Frats-EMPIRE HALL, 696 Broadway—PAINTINGS LILUSTRATIVE OF THE KASE ARCTIC EXPEDITION, &C.

New York, Sunday, November 29, 1857.

The steamer Fulton, with four days later new from Europe, seventy-one passengers, and upwards of two hundred thousand dollars in specie, passed Cape Race on the evening of the 27th inst. Her financial advices, although not of an exciting character, are highly important, and evince a better state of monetary and commercial affairs in Great Britain than at the sailing of the Vanderbilt-the demand for discounts at the Bank of England being less pressing, and the money market at London and other central points firmer. The good effect of the suspension of the Bank Act was visible throughout England, and consols closed on the afternoon of the 17th at 89% a 89% for money. No report of the Liverpool cotton market has come to hand. The market for breadstuffs throughout England was very dull. Quite a panic prevailed, and prices were nominal for choice qualities, whilst for inferior there was no sale. There hads been more failures in Great Britain, but none were noticed among those engaged in the American trade. We give such items of the news as we have received this morning, and expect to be able to lay before our readers a full résume of the general financial and commercial news to-morrow.

The steamship Northern Light left Havana for New York on the 25th inst., with the California mails of 5th November and about two millions of dollars in specie on board. A general gloom prevailed in San Francisco when the news of the loss of the steamship Central America reached there. The Indian depredations in Carson Valley were not so formidable as at first reported. Meetings adverse to the interest of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had been held in San Francisco. The late refiner of the mint had been indicted for embezzlement. The house of Sather & Co. is reported as having closed, in consequence of a run on their funds, produced by the protest of their bills in New York. Trade was inactive. Flour (Haxall) sold at \$12. Reports from the mining districts were favorable.

The steamship Granada, which left New Orleans on the 20th and Hayana on the 23d instant, arrive at this port yesterday afternoon, and the Daniel Webster, from Havana on the 25th instant, reached New Orleans about the same time. When the Granada was off Charleston, on her way to Havana, she experienced a heavy gale from the north, which continued during twenty-four hours. There was nothing of interest occurring at Havana. Trade was dull, and all the staples declining in price. Exchange on New York rated at 21 a 3 per cent discount for thirty days, and 6; a 7 per cent for short sight. Oncen Isabelia's statue was inaugurated on the 19th instant. The scene was very fine. There was a great display of military, and the populace was, apparently, enthusiastic. The Captain General presided, but all the English officials on the island were absent. The marble of which the statue is made is wretched as a large black streak runs up one side of the neck, almost obliterating one of the eyes. There was a grand ball and supper at the executive mansion in the evening. The absence of American ladies from Havana is noticed with regret. The weather was cool, and the city healthy. The ice in the Eric canal at Roffalo was thawing vesterday, and strong hopes were entertained at Albany of a reopening between tidewater and Roches ter. It is now confidently expected that much of the produce locked up between Montezuma and Albany will reach the latter city.

Governor Walker had another interview with Mr Buchanan yesterday on Kansas matters, without any special results. The Governor says that the popular prejudice against the constitution is so great in Kans that no one will hearken to anything said in its favor, and recommends that Congress should pass a bill providing for a State government in Kansas similar to the Minnesota Territorial bill, which pro vides that the constitution shall be submitted to the people. Sir William Gore Ouseley will remain only a month or two longer in Washington previous to his departure for Guatemala. In a few days he will call on General Cass to consult with him on such subjects as he may be called to act upon in Central

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners were en gaged yesterday in swearing in special policemen to serve at the polls on election day, who presented themselves to the number of five hundred, although by law they are not entitled to pay for these services. The balance of the special force will be sworn in by the Commissioners on Monday at the various station houses where they have reported themselves. The County Clerk having refused to swear in the poll clerks appointed by the Board, the Commissioners were yesterday engaged in ad ministering the oath themselves. It is said that the legality of their appointment will be denied by the

aspectors of Election. The workingmen held a meeting last evening at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Fernando Wood and of pledging him their support in the coming election for the Mayoralty An address and resolutions setting forth their view. were adopted unanimously, and several effective and spirited speeches were made.

The jury in the case of Francis Vincent concluded their investigation yesterday afternoon. Michael Lorenzo, a native of Palermo, Sieily, was impliand by the jury as a principal in the murder, and committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Mark Cohen was also implicated as an accesafter the fact. The jury entirely exonerated white from any participation in the bloody

re appears to have been a general breaking up of the late cold weather. At Cincinnati it was too mild and pleasant yesterday for packing operations, while !

at Detroit the ice was thawing so rapidly that a arge number of vessels detained in the river would be able to get into Lake Erie by Monday. At Chica-

go and Oswego the weather was of the same character. The following are the insurances at Rochester, N. Y., at the recent fire. The total insurance amounts to \$40,000, viz:-Harmony, N. Y., \$5,000; Hanover, N. Y., \$3,300; Ætna, N. Y., \$2,500; Home, N. Y., \$4,000; City Fire, Hartford, \$4,500; North Western, Oswego, \$3,000; Hamden, \$5,000; Conway, \$5,00 Providence companies, \$2,000; Charter Oak, \$1,500; Western, Mass., \$200; other insurances, \$3,500; Hart ford. \$600.

From the report of the City Inspector it appears that there were 404 deaths in the city last week-an increase of 84 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and a decrease of six as compared with the same month last year. The following table exhibits the number of deaths during the last two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the

| lowing:— | f death were the fol- |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Nov. 21. Nov. 28. |
| Consumption | 55 69 |
| Convulsions (infantile) | 29 28 |
| Inflammation of the lungs | 16 25 |
| Inflammation of brain | 8 16 |
| Scarlet fever | 10 29 |
| Maraemus (infantile) | 15 |
| Dropey in the head | 15 6 |
| Meanles | 4 19 |
| Croup | 10 11 |
| Proposition | 19 |
| Bronchitis | |
| There were also 2 deaths of | |
| I mount on all all a land on the land | |

gestion of the brain, 8 of debility (infantile), 5 of diarrhæa, 5 of dysentery, 5 of inflammation of the bowels, 5 of hooping cough, 10 of smallpox, 2 of palsy, 28 stillborn, and 9 premature births. There were also 12 from violent causes. The number of deaths in the public institutions was 62.

| 43 | The following is a causamenton of the diseases and |
|-----|--|
| | the number of deaths in each class of disease during |
| | the week:- |
| | Nov. 21. Nov. 28. |
| | Bones, joints, &c 3 4 |
| | Brain and nerves |
| . | Generative organs 3 2 Heart and blood vessels 6 10 |
| 5 | Heart and blood vessels 6 10 |
| 4 | Lungs, throat, &c |
| 100 | Old age |
| 1 | Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers 20 41 |
| | Stillborn and premature births 28 37 |
| r | Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs. 55 69 |
| | Uncertain seat and general fevers 22 34 |
| 11 | Unknown 1 - |
| - | Urinary organs 5 6 |
| 10 | |
| t | Total320 404 |
| | The number of deaths, compared with the corres- |
| 32 | ponding weeks in 1855 and 1856, was as follows:- |
| 5 | Week ending Dec. 1, 1855 |

Week ending Nov. 29, 1856. Week ending Nov. 21, 1857. Week ending Nov. 28, 1857. The nativity table gives 271 natives of the United States, 76 of Ireland, 33 of Germany, 8 of England, 6 of Scotland, 2 of France, 2 of Italy, 1 each of the East Indies, Poland, Prussia and Wales,

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 400 bales, based upon middling uplands, at 11%c., and good middling do., at 12c The market continued firm. The mild wes ther leading to the apprehension of the possible partia reopening of the Erie canal, and consequent increased supplies, tended to depress flour, the demand for which was moderate. The receipts by the North River were as

| Flour, b | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13,7 |
|----------|--------|----|-----|-----|----|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|---|----|----|----|----|------|---|----|---|------|
| Wheat, | bushe | 18 | | ** | | | | | | | | | ¥. | | 30 | œ. | ĸ. | | | | 37,7 |
| Barley. | - 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.0 |
| Oats, | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | O | | | | 3 | ũ | 6,0 |
| | | | B | Y : | TH | E | E | 21 | E) | R.A | u | | o. | AD | | | | | | | |
| Flour, b | arrels | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | 9 |
| | | | 203 | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 8 | 200 |
| Flour, b | arrete | | | | | | | | | *** | 717 | • | ï | _ | 1 | | | | | | 4.15 |

The market for flour declined from 5c. a 10c. per barrel especially on shipping grades of State and Western, while sales were to a moderate extent. Wheat was steady, with a good milling demand. The sales were confin to Canadian white and Western grades, at prices given in another column. Corn was scarce and firmer, with sales of Western mixed at 90c., and some lots of Jersey new sold at 70c. a 75c. Provisions of all kinds were heavy and dull. Sales of pork were light, at \$19 for old an \$18 50 for new, Albany inspection. Sugars were tolerably active, with sales of about 1,924 hhds., at rates which were indicative of no important change. Coffee was in moderate request, with light sales. Freights were dull and engagements light. To Liverpool 5,000 bushels whea were taken in bulk, at 5d, and flour at 1s 9d, and to London some flour was engaged at 2s. 3d., and cotton, by steamer, to Liverpool at 3/d., while sailing vessels do

The Meeting at the Academy.

The immense meeting at the Academy to ratify the nomination of Fernando Wood as democratic candidate for Mayor has probably proved to all doubtless that, whatever may be said in the Wall street organs, the mass of our people are still faithful to their party allegiance. Never was such a meeting held before in this city: even many of the reporters found it impossible to gain admittance, and some of the speakers, including the Mayor himself, were carried into the hall over the heads of the throng. It was an enthusiastic meeting, too; the excitement caused by some of the speeches. and the clamor which arose when allusion was made to the interference of the Wall street stockiobbers in our city affairs by the nomination of Mr. Tiemann were almost unparalleled.

Mr. Wood's speech was of course the feature of the evening's performance. It was long and full of figures. It showed, in the first place. that the comparisons which are commonly made between the city's expenditures for this and former years are very frequently erroneous, and he cited, in illustration, a blunder of John Mc-Keon's equivalent to sixty-six per cent of the whole sum which he mentioned. Passing from this to the general subject of the increased expenditures, be showed that the largest increase was precisely in those departments over which the Corporation has no control. Indeed, according to the Mayor's figures, the Corporation has done very little toward increasing the public expenditures; it is the central government at Albany which, by direct legislative interference, and by the action of commissioners appointed by it, has swelled our annual tax levy to the enormous figure at which it now stands. The thing is so clear and plain that one cannot help wondering it was never discovered before. We have been calling our Corporation all sorts of names for the increase in our taxes; we have likened them to the forty thieves and every other band of banditti, when in point of fact they have been comparatively blameless, and the real leeches, the real cormorants, have been the insatiable black republican majority at Albany.

Of course, the Mayor is even more innocent than the Corporation. He had no power to veto laws made at Albany, or to interfere with the action of Boards of Commissioners appointed by the Governor; when he did resist to the utmost of his ability a law which no honest citizen can approve, he narrowly escaped being dragged through the streets by the emissaries of a factious and unprincipled magistrate, and roused the opposition of Wall street and the black republicans as personified

to-day in Mr. Tiemann. Mr. Fernando Wood did not condescend to notice the personal slanders which have formed the staple of the attacks against him. This was very judicious. It would have been undignified and inconvenient for the Mayor to undertake to reply to the ribald nonsense which has been printed in the black republican papers in relation to this or that absurd job. These stories are universally discredited. To exhume them even for the purpose of refuting them would be superfluous and illjudged.

The Policy of the Administration and th

Iron Interest. One of the most im; ortant topics of discussion that is brought up whenever the tariff question is agitated, as it is now beginning to be, is the position and interests of the ironmasters in this country; and, in connection with this subsect, we publish in another column an important circular of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Possessing, as we do, all the elements for becoming the greatest iron producers in the world, there would seem to be no good reason why American energy and enterprise, stimulated by the liberty of individual action that exists among us, should not outstrip England in this important branch of industry, as it has outstripped the other iron producing nations. Experience has demonstrated that England possesses the elements of cheap but not of abundant production of iron; so that, she being the chief producer of this metal, whenever any extraordinary demand upon her has arisen, her ironmasters have been compelled to double, and in some instances to more than double the price, in order to bring out the required quantity. Then, again, whenever the demand fell suddenly off, she was enabled to return again to her cheap production, and, with the assistance of large loans made to her rich and united ironmasters, to continue her vield even in the face of a loss, for a temporary loss in the price was far less dangerous to her than a total stoppage of her works. It is these great fluctuations in the price of iron, which are caused in a large degree by England's incapacity to produce a large amount cheaply, that have been the life and at the same time the ruin of our own ironmasters. Being almost universally men of small means, they have rushed into the business on credit when iron was high, and, lacking the great capital possessed by the British ironmaster, when the decline came they have been ruined and their works stopped, to be started again with diminished capital and credit, and a loss of skill when the market was again favorable.

Such are the reasons why this country, which has within it three-fourths of all the known coal fields and as large deposits of iron ore as all the world besides, with an abundance of limestone for the flux, has exhibited a fluctuation like the following in the yield of iron. The United States produced in

| 1 | 1810 54,000 | tons. | 1842 220,000 | tone |
|---|--------------|-------|--------------|------|
| 1 | 1820 20,000 | 4. | 1848 SCO,078 | 44 |
| j | 1830 165,000 | 11 | 1850 584.750 | . 66 |
| 1 | 1840191,000 | 11 | 1853500,000 | |
| ł | And in 1855 | | 1,000,000 | tons |

In view of these facts our ironmasters struggled for long years, and manfully, to shield themselves from the dangers of fluctuation in prices of iron by a high protective tariff; and though this has been at times attained, the frequent changes which our tariff has undergone has been as pernicious to them as the changes in the price of the product. Now that free trade, and a revenue tariff with incidental protection only, has become the adopted policy of the country, they have been compelled to look elsewhere for that stimulus which constitutes their life; and happily they have found that there exist other and more permanent means of encouragement than are to be met with in high tariffs and an exclusive policy. This lies in the creation of a more permanent demand than has hitherto existed for the yield of their furnaces. While railroad iron continues to constitute the chief item of their market, they must be exposed to the fluctuations which inevitably attend that speculative interest. But new uses for iron are daily coming into vogue, and so largely is it beginning to enter into the construction of our buildings, ships, and every article of domestic use, that this may with great propriety be called the iron

these new applications of iron necessar require much study, experiment and expenditure to bring them into general use, and these are things that are not altogether within the ability of private enterprise to bear. Happily the government has awakened to a knowledge of the fact that it can construct many of the public buildings of iron at a much cheaper cost than when built of other materials, besides making them more secure against fire and more durable as a whole. In view of this fact, iron has been largely adopted in the construction of the new Capitol at Washington, the Custom House at New Orleans, and many other of our public works, while the marine hospital, at the latter city, is to be built entirely of this material. In adopting this course, purely for its own advantage, the government has perceived that it can give an incidental and indirect protection to our iron production without violating the adopted policy of the country, by assisting to create a permanent demand for its product.

Accordingly, in August last, the Secretary of the Treasury, under direction of the President, issued the very important circular, published in another column, addressed to those engaged in the production of iron, stating that "the large extent to which this material is superseding the use of wood and stone in the public buildings. erecting at a cost of many millions of dollars annually, under this department, renders it of the greatest importance to know what iron resists, for the longest period, the action of oxygen," and requesting that all would send to the department samples of their iron and of the ores from which it is made. In this circular the administration announces that "the policy of affording encouragement to this great interest has been commenced by the government;" and if this policy be properly adhered to and followed by the several departments at Washington, using exclusively American iron, so far as practicable, as it is now doing, it will not only aid in creating a permanent demand for the productions of our ironmasters equal to the foreign supply—thus giving them a protection consonant with our policy and with the spirit of the age-but it will give our industry in this branch a stimulus that will soon make us the first iron producing nation of the world, as we are now first in the production of cotton,

The idea of discrimination in favor of domes tic products by the federal government, in its capacity as a consumer, is not only legitimately within its powers, but is a part of its duty and of its practice, as in the case of hemo for the pavy, and many other articles; and under such a policy there is no reason why the manufacture of iron should not become one of our greatest branches of national industry, for its elements are found in every section of the Union. Purnaces are already blazing on the sides of Mount Khatadin in Maine, throughout the Alleghanies of Pennsylvania. Virginia and Tennessee, along both banks of the Hudson and Ohio rivers, on the borders of wilds of Micouri; and everywhere coal and

limestone lie in juxtaposition with the ore. It is stated that "from 1740 to 1855 the production of iron increased seventy fold. If the same rate of increase should prevail for the next one hundred and fifteen years, the annual make would reach 490,000,000 tone; and it is to be observed that the ratio of increase has been an ncreasing one for each period of ten years since 1740, and not a decreasing one. Commencing with 1806, it required till 1824, a period of eighteen years, to double the production in Great Britain. By 1836 it was again doubled, requiring only twelve years. In 1847 it was again doubled, requiring eleven years. In 1855, a period of eight years, it had risen from 2,000,-000 tons to 3,500,000, at which rate it would double in ten years."

The present annual production of iron is estimated at 7,000,000 of tons. Of this product about one half is consumed by non-producing nations, thus forming a large basis of inter national traffic. The average value of iron as raw material, in the forms of pig, bar and plate, may be estimated at \$50 per ton. With this data before him any one may see at a glance the immense future of the iron trade that at no distant day must fall into our hands. Assuming that the present relations of consumption and production shall be maintained, that is, that non-producing nations shall consume the same proportion of the general product, we shall find that in less than fifty years the iron trade alone will equal in value the whole present international commerce of the world. In any view of such results the iron trade is destined to play an important part in the future industrial and political influence of this country and the globe. The policy adopted by the administration toward that branch of industry will mark an era in its history.

WALL STREET LIMNERS LAYING ON THE Colors Thick.-Our Wall street stockjobbing contemporaries, but more particularly the Evening Post, are laying the colors thick on their candidate for the Mayoralty. All this glazing and varnishing, however, resolve themselves into the one substantial recommendation, that Mr Tiemann is a paint manufacturer, and therefore a fit Mayor for New York. To Mr. Tiemann's merits as a paint manufacturer, of course we can offer no objection. The vocation is an honorable one, and demands some peculiar qualifications. In the first place, the person pursuing it must, in artistic parlance, "have an eye for colors." Next, if not an educated chemist, he must be an intuitive one, so far as the compounding of sap green and Prussian blue is concerned. Mr. Tiemann is all this, and some thing more. He is thoroughly posted up on pigment statistics in all quarters of the globe; and having visited most of the drug stores of Europe, can tell to a shade how much vermillion or copal annually finds its way into the commerce of the world. Mr. Tiemann is besides what is called a representative man. No one's pursuits respond more generally to the wants and tastes of the community. All classes have, in fact, a direct interest in him. From the virtuoso of the Fifth avenue down to the thrifty housewife who does her own mural decorations all must feel anxious for the success of a candidate who has such a reputation for fast colors There is no denying the fact that in the knew ledge, the experience and the skilful manipulation of Mr. Tiemann much of the ornamental beauty and pictorial effect of our city depends He supplies the decorators of our mansions, the scenic artists of our theatres, the sign writers of our business premises, with the glowing tints which gladden and refresh the sight. It is said-but we will not youch for the fact-that to his cunning skill even the cheek of beauty sometimes owes its heightened attractions. If prominently developing itself in the approaching contest. The Duchess of Devonshire did not disdain to kiss a greasy butcher to secure his vote for Charles James Fox. To what extremes may not our Broadway belles venture on behalf of a colorist who paints the lilly and gilds the rose! Although somewhat advanced in years for a cupid, he cannot fail to interest the sympathies and monopolise the suffrages of the frail Clorindas who rejoice in borrowed charms,

There is another recommendation which has been kept in the background in the enumeration of the advantages connected with the candidature of Mayor Wood's opponent. These are hard times, and there is no superabundance of money to waste on Mayoralty contests. The item of political banners is a serious one in the calculation of electioneering expenses. Have not the cunning stockjobbers of Wall street been speculating on an economy of the raw material in pitching upon a paint manufacturer as their candidate? If they have not, the coincidence is a remarkable one.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we quite agree with our Wall street cotemporaries that Mr. Tiemann is a very useful man in his way, and, considering the times and the high price of paint, a very good candidate for their purpose. Whether he will suit the great mass of the constituency, who do not believe in mastic, is however, a very different question. We ourselves have a very decided taste for high art, but we cannot in any way associate that passion with our ideas of the qualifications required in the Mayor of a city like this. It seems to us that what we want in a chief magistrate are energy, experience and a thorough knowledge of man. We should as soon think of looking for purity in the flesh pots of Egypt as for administrative capacity in the paint pots of Manhattanville. THE FOLLY OF BLACKGUARDISM .- We dare say

that the vile and scurrilous slanders and epithets that have been heaped upon Mayor Wood by the shameless and unscrupulous politicians and organs of the opposition, have contributed in no small degree to rally the solid masses of the people in his support. Disappointed and malignant enemies may call a public officer "a perjured villain." "a thief," "a scoundrel," "a liar" and "a forger," but fair dealing and disinterested men are very apt to be disgusted with such dirty tactics. Mayor Wood has been our chief municipal officer for three years he has been elected and re-elected, and the same party that has thus honored him will thus honor him again; but an utter stranger among us, with no other evidence before him than that of Mr. Recorder Smith or the New York Tribune, would suppose that this Fernando Wood had been guilty of all the crimes in the calendar. But the election will show the difference between the empty accusations of mouthing politicians and the judgment of a discriminating people. The Fillmore organs ruined the cause of Fillmore by their foul abuse of Fremont; the "coffin hand the great lakes, and at the iron mountain in the bill" reacted against the enemies of General decount; 30 days, 234 to 3 per cent decount.

Jackson; and with no better weapons than the empty epithets of "liar," "thief" and "forger" against Mayor Wood, his enemies would do wisely not to hazard their money upon his

A SORRY TRICK TO HUMBUG THE DEMO-CRACY.—The Tribune and other black republican ournals in the interest of the Wall street stockobbers and their candidate for Mayor are resorting to all sorts of tricks and dodges to humbug the democracy. Among the shallowest of these expedients is that of urging Tiemann upon the democrate on the ground that the President and his Cabinet, if not positively opposed to Mayor Wood, are at least perfectly indifferent whether he is re-elected or defeated.

Now, we should not have entertained the slightest concern in reference to the present riews of the President and his Cabinet touching our municipal election, had not our black republican cotemporaries resorted to this expedient to damage the democratic nominee for Mayor among the rank and file of his own party. But as the issue has been raised, we can positively state from the highest and most conclusive authority, that the position of the President and his Cabinet in reference to this Mayoralty election has been grossly misrepresented by the opposition press. The administration at Washington, in this Holy Alliance against Mayor Wood, detect a hostile movement for the conquest of this citadel of the democracy of the Northern States. In this view the President and his Cabinet entertain a deep and lively interest for the success of the democratic candidate, against the combined forces of the opposition and the few stragglers that have deserted the democratic

Instead of countenancing the course of any democrat opposed to Mayor Wood, the Cabinet are unanimous in their desire for his success; and one member of it has written a letter to this city inquiring particularly as to the position of Captain Rynders, who is represented to be a neutral, if not directly opposed to Mayor Wood. We undertake further to say, that every prominent government official here who falters in his duty in this election will rue the day, when his case shall come before the United States Senate. Nor will it suffice to assume that because Mr. Fowler, the Postmaster, Mr. Hart, the Surveyor, and Capt. Rynders, the United States Marshal were, for reasons of their own, opposed to Mayor Wood last year, they are now opposed to his reelection. We believe that all these officials now understand the case, and that every man of the party here should do his duty, and will be expected to do his duty, in this contest, in order to hold the common enemy in the background.

It is true that Mr. McKeon, the United States District Attorney, has taken the lead of the few deserters that have abandoned the democratic candidate; but his time has nearly run out, for we have reason to believe that within a week from the election he will be shorn of his official title and emoluments. Let not the democrats. in or out of office, be deceived by these black republican misrepresentations of the President and his Cabinet. They are among the weakest of the weak inventions of the enemy, whose hos tility to Mr. Buchanan is as savage as their hatred to Mayor Wood.

KANSAS! KANSAS!-A HEAVY FIRE ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE ADMINISTRATION -We are now positively informed from several sources that Senator Douglas, godfather of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, will take strong ground in the Senate against the Lecompton constitutional programme, and in support of the position of Gov. Walker. Upon this point the home organ of Mr. Douglas, (the Chicago Times,) says:-"No administration has power to change the principles of the party, and with democrats principles outrank power.

More or less in the same key the following democratic organs have opened fire:

The Press, Philadelphia, Pa. The Sentinel, Springfield, Ill. The Free Press, Detroit, Mich. The Democrat, Louisville, Ky. The Post, Pittsburg, Pa. The Express, Dubuque, Wis.

The Commercial Toledo, Ohio, The Courier, Buffalo, N. Y. The Free Trader, Ottawa, Ill.

The Democrat, Princeton, Ill. and some others. But these are enough to indicate the drift of the wind. But let the auther of the Kansas-Nebraska bill discharge a broadside in the Senate against this Lecompton programme, and it will probably be at once reduced to a minority in both houses. We anxionsly await further advices from Washington.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S LETTER ON FRANCE. We published, a couple of days ago, a letter from the French Emperor, calling upon the people to keep up their spirits, and not on any account to allow themselves to be caught by the panic. His Majesty was severe and sarcastic on people who lost their presence of mind on such occasions. He was positive that no danger menaced the bank or public credit.

Napoleon does not enjoy much reputation as financier. If he did, this letter would be likely to shake it. For the ink will hardly have been dry before the Directors of the Bank must have seen the paramount necessity of either suspending specie payments, or taking some quivalent step; and in all probability a panic will have begun in France compared to which the American and English panics were gentle breezes.

Look out for stirring news from France

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA—A STIPF GALE ON THE PASSAGE—DEARTH OF NEWS—INAUGURATION OF QUEEN ISABELLA'S STATUE—TRADE AND EXCHANGE The United States mail steamship Granada, Captain iffin, which left Havana on the afternoon of the 23 nat., has arrived at this port.

The Granada left New Orleans on the 20th inst., and arved at Havana on the 23d inst. at sunrise. When off Charleston she experienced a heavy blow from the northward, lasting twenty four hours, with which exception the weather from New Orleans has been up only fair for the season.

There was nothing new at Havana. The "ever faithful" had just recovered from the excite

nent attendant upon the inauguration of the Queen Isa bella's starge.

We have accounts of the opera season by the Marcizek company at the Tacon. The first opera was "Lucrezia Borgia," with Guzzaniga, Brignoli, Amodio, and Miss A. Phillips; the second the "Figlia del Reggimento," with Ramos, Brignoli and Taglianco; and the third " Linda di Charmanac," with Roncoui, Gazzaniga, Bottardi, Miss Phillips, Assoni and Quinto. Ronconi made his debut in Havana as Astonio. The seats not taken by subscribers were sold at auction at a high premium. The steamer Isabel, from Charleston, was at anchor the harbor, to leave next morning on return trip. The prices of staple products tend lower, and business

Exchange on New York, short sight, 6% to 7 per cent

THE LATEST NEWS.

News from Washington.
GOVERNOR WALKER AND KANSAS—PROCHEDINGS IN
THE NAVAL COURSE—SIR WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1867.

Governor Walker had his se cond interview with Presi dent Buchanan to-day, but each s'emuined fixed in his own opinion, and now there is but little or no hope of a com promise. The Governor, in reply to the suggestion in my dispatch, says he could not incluence a single man in Kansas to vote for the constitution; so great is the popular prejudice there to the whole proceeding, that he might as well preach to a crowd of lunaties. His idea is that Congress should promptly pass a bill similar in all respects to the Minnesota Territorial bill, providing for a State gov-ernment in Kanses. This would avoid the wholedifficulty, by doing away with any action whatever on the proce ings of the late Convention. The Minnesota bill provides that the constitution shall be submitted to the people. Letters received to-day show the overwhelming popular ition in the Territory to the constitution

Hon. Mr. Hatch, of New York, had an interview with Governor Walker to-day. They exchanged opinions it welly on Kansas matters. Mr. Hatch thinks that the constitution cution, if presented here clear of the slavery clause, will be accepted by Congaess, but surely rejected if incum-

Secretary Floyd was attacked near the door of his rest lence a few nights since by several men who appeared to have been watching for the approach of some one. After hearing the tone of the Secretary's voice the gang drew back, as if disappointed in their man, and Mr. Floyd enter-

In Court No. 1 the case of Lieutenant Maury was continued. Doctors Ruschenberger and Minor and Captain Owen were examined in his behalf. Before Court No. 2, in the case of Lieutenant Junius J. Bbyle, Com. Aulick, Commander Lardner, Purser Slamm, Dr. Stanly and Com-mander Glynn were examined in his behalf, Before Court No. 3 the case of ex Captain Levy was continued, and ex-Gov. Rodman Price, of New Jersey, Peter G. Washington, Esq., and Capt. Powell: were examined in behalf of the appellant.

Letters have been written to certain officials in New

York intimating the preferences of the administration for Mayor Wood. What says Capt. Rynders?

Sir William Gore Ouseley expects to remain here only a month or two, and will then proceed to Guatemaia. He had a long interview to-day with Senator Gwin on the climate and condition of the different Central American States. He will in a few days call on Gen. Cass, not to present instructions, but to consult freely with him, as be is instructed to do, before leaving for his new home, on those subjects upon which he may be called to act in Central America.

The Canadian Parliament. TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 28, 1857.

The Governor General to-day issued a proclamation dissolving the present Parliament. The election writs are returnable on the 13th of January next. The prospects are good for a lively time in politics during the winter.

From Key West.

Washington, Nov. 28, 1857. By mail we have Key West dates to the 14th inst. The brig Remington, from St. Marks for New York, with a cargo of cotton, had been ashore on North Key Shoal, but was got off and taken to Key West by the wreckers, considerably damaged. The Eric Canal.

ALBANT, Nov. 29, 1857. The weather here to-day is quite mild. It is now confilently calculated that all boats in the canal, this side of Montezuma at least, will get to tidewater, and the best judges predict a re-opening to Rochester.

Burralo, Nov. 28, 1801.

The weather here is warm and pleasant. The ice in the BUPPALO, Nov. 28, 1857. sanal is thawing, and vessels are moving freely.

Boats are now passing down the canal with the aid of ice breakers. As the weather is mild there is a fair prospect of their getting through to tide water.

The Weather. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1857.

The weather here is clear and the thermometer marks 54 degrees. It is too warm for packing hogs. The weather here to-day, has been mild, clear and

DETROIT, Nov. 28, 1857. The weather here is mild, and it is thawing fast. The ice at the mouth of the river is reported as giving way. The indications this evening are that the large fleet of vessels detained in the river will be able to get into Lake Erie to morrow or Monday. Seven p-opellers arrived here from Chicago to-day, and report that many vessels are ashore on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1867. The weather here is extremely mild and pleasant.

THE BRITISH STRAMER CREOLE ASHORE AT GRAN VILLE, N. S.

St. Jony, N. B., Nov. 28, 1857. On Monday last the British steamer Creole went ashore at Granville, Nova Scotia, during a gale, and received such damage as required her to be surveyed and the condemned. She is insured in New York.

THE SHIP BALTIC ASHORE. The ship Baltic, from Yew York for Charleston, is shore on the South Bar, near Charleston, with nine feet of water in her hold. The prospect is that she will be a total loss. She is insured in New York and

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 26%; Morris Canal, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39%; Carsisson, Nov. 27, 1857.
Cotton—Prices advanced 5,c.; sales to day 2,000 bales.
Cotton—The sales to-day add up 400 bales, at 11%c. a

The prices of cotton here have advanced 3cc. since the receipt of the Vanderbilt's news.

Concerns, Nov. 27, 1857.

The sales of cotton were large to-day. We quote midding at 10%c. a 11c.

Monne, Nov. 27, 1857.

Cotton easier. The sales for the week foot up 8,500 bales. The receipts of the week have been 18,800 against 20,000 for the corresponding week last year. Stock 55,000 bales against 65,000 last year. Midding, 11 ½c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 28—1 P. M.

Flour is steady and quiet, at previous rates. Wheat is a shade firmer; sales to-day, 10,000 bushels very nice Cuicago spring at 80c. Corn—Small sales; a few parcels held at 78c. Oats, 38c. Whiskey—Quiet and unchanged. Imports yesterday—10,000 bbls. flour and 56,000 bushels wheat.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1867

The Mayorally Contest in New York and the Administration -Arrangements for the Winter in Washington-A Gay Season Anticipated-The New York Members of Congress on Hand, de.

The present noticeable position of political matters in your great city has attracted no little attention in Washington, and is the theme of very general remark. The course of those quasi democrats who have recently consorted with the Know Nothings and the black republicans to de feat the regular democratic nominee for Mayor, meets from individual members of the administration, and democrats generally, with strong disapproval. The division affords another opportunity for the many politicians here, who are jealous of New York and her commanding in fluence, to sneer at the unreliability of the democratic or ganization of the State and city.

It is idle for the democrats who join in this piebald opposition to urge Mr. Wood's bad private character as a eason for his defeat at any and all hazards, because, if true, as it is not, precisely the same charges were made by the nigger Post and the free love Prilams two years since, and were of course well known to the 16th. John McKeen and his virtuous compeers, who then supported and voted for Wood. The fact is patent here, however it may appear in New York, that those democratis who so bitterly oppose Mr. Wood do so solely and simply on personal grounds, and because of their anxiety for the place in the affections and the leadership of the democratic party, now occupied by him. Those gentlemen should beware, that in attempting the political destruction of Mayor Wood they do not destroy the democratic temple, and themselves ignobly perish beneath its rains. Should their act of political treachery, not only to Mayor Wood as the standard bearer of the democratic party, but to that party itself, be successful, the desintegration and dot moralization will stretch their baleful influence far into the future. The opposition of every type are zealous in the cause, because they see in it the only chance of overcoming the great democratic majority.

Mr. Surveyor Hart and other federal officeholders should bear an mind that they have yet to pass the ordeal of a democratic Senate.

It is generally admitted that if the democratic majority is generally admitted that if the democratic majority. true, as it is not, precisely the same charges were made by the nigger Post and the free love Tribune two

should bear an mind that they have yet to pass the ordeal of a democratic Senate.

It is generally admitted that if the democratic members from New York can unite upon one man for Boorkeeper, and orge his claims, they will succeed; but at present it seems impossible. The members from the city and vieinity are divided nearly equally between two New Yorkers, and Hatch, of Erie, and Corning, of Albany, are wholly uncommitted. There are twenty seven applicants, including 60.1 Phillips, late Sixth Auditor.

Your members seem desirous of showing the good people of this city and their follow members that New